Bromus ciliatus L., var. denudatus (Wiegand), n. comb.,—B. ciliatus, forma denudatus Wiegand, Rhodora, xxiv. 91 (1922).

When Professor Wiegand published var. denudatus merely as a form, he spoke of it as occurring "Throughout the range of the typical form" of the species, the plant with the median and upper sheaths villous or pilose. In my own experience, however, I have long considered the plant with glabrous upper sheaths not only as of more boreal general range but as having a strong tendency to shorter and broader leaf-blades; and a study of the collections of the Gray Herbarium and of the New England Botanical Club shows these tendencies to be even stronger than I had supposed. For instance, selecting certain northeastern areas the floras of which have been much collected, I find that these two herbaria have from the selected colder areas: 8 sheets of typical B. ciliatus from Newfoundland but 23 of var. denudatus; 0 sheets of typical B. ciliatus from the Gaspé Peninsula but 19 of var. denudatus; from the east coast of Maine 4 of typical B. ciliatus, 12 of var. denudatus. from Willoughby, Vermont 0 typical B. ciliatus, 7 of var. denudatus. For selected warmer areas the figures are: central and southern Maine, typical B. ciliatus 36, var. denudatus 11; central and southern New Hampshire, typical B. ciliatus 16, var. denudatus 0; Connecticut, typical B. ciliatus 10, var. denudatus 0. In western Newfoundland var. denudatus ascends to the high mountain-meadows, typical B. ciliatus being confined to low altitudes; on the Gaspé Peninsula, where no typical B. ciliatus has been found, var. denudatus ascends to the highest alpine meadows of the Shickshock Mts. (1000-1125 m.) and in the White Mountain region, where the plant with pilose sheaths is confined to the lower altitudes, var. denudatus reaches the Fan of Huntington Ravine.—M. L. Fer-NALD, Gray Herbarium.

The date of the December issue (unpublished as this goes to press) will be announced later.